Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1633.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.
Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.
Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.
Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

BY virtue of a writ Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at my Office, Race, or Saſſafras ſtreet, no. 117, on Monday, the 4th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

905 groce Buttons, aſſorted
2 do. Shirt do.
30 bags Imperial do.
4 3-4 dozen ſhoe Buckles
2 pair Ruckles with Latchets
4 1-2 dozen Knives and Forks
29 5-12 do. worſted Hoſe, aſſorted
17 2-12 do. printed linen Handkerchiefs
1 piece clear Lawn
18 1-4 lb. ſewing Silk
2 pieces black Lawn (ſtripe)
5 1-4 yards ſtriped Caſſimere
24 groce, 5 1-2 dozen Tape, aſſorted
1 dozen Nonſopretties
1 1-2 groce Tully Garters
10 pieces black twilled Galoon
503 do. Ribbon, aſſorted
83 do. Bandanoes
4 3-4 lb. gloſs thread
82 do. coloured
6 pieces 4-4 white French Net
28 do. Gauze
1 do. ſpotted Mode
1 do. drab Sattin
1 do. white Flannel
1 do. yellow do.
12 yards Parlatian
3 white ſilk Shawls
13 1-2 doz. ſilk and cotton do.
10 pieces Ferret
3 do Shalloons
1 doz. black leather Gloves
1 do. beſt beaver do.
2 pieces Buckram
95 1-2 doz. Engliſh Fans
5 do. ladies tinſel Bands
2 lb. ſcarlet worſted Chord
1-2 groce white cotton do.
15 M chapel needles, aſſorted
598 yards mixed plains
18 1-2 doz. worſted Socks
19 lb. Twiſt
1 1-4 doz. beſt ſilk ſtay Laces
5 do. beſt Ferret do.
1 do. iron Candleſticks
1 piece black elaſtic (ſtripe)
7 do. cap Border.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joſiah Willard Gibbs, and William Gibbs, and will be ſold by

William Nichols, Marſhal.

Marſhal's Office, *November* 29, 1797. } dtS

To be ſold at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe,

ON the tenth day of December next, at 7 o' clock in the evening, one certain bond or obligation dated July 16, 1795, ſigned by John Love of Alexandria for himſelf, Joſiah Watſon and Samuel Love for £6110 Virginia currency, payable on the 31ſt of October laſt paſt, to Stockley Doneſſon or his aſſigns—which Bond the ſaid Doneſſon aſſigned to James Grant, under whoſe power of attorney this ſale will be made. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcribers.

FOOTMAN and Co. Auctioneers.

Nov. 28. dtothd.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for Property in the Country,

That three ſtory Brick Houſe,

No. 157, north Third ſtreet. Apply at the office of this Gazette. nov. 29—w&s4w

A perſon well acquainted with

the theory of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in buſineſs for himſelf and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in poſting books; ſtating unſettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or Engliſh.

A note addreſſed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3awtf

A Compting Houſe to let,

A Moſt convenient Compting Houſe is now for hire on Roſs's wharf, directly over the arch. For terms, apply to

Samuel Breck, jun.
No. 89, ſouth Third ſtreet.

Where may be had,

A few bales of Ravens Duck, and about 200 pieces of ſtout Canvaſs; a ſmall quantity of Mace, and ſome high proof Brandy; Sherry Wine, Chocolate in boxes, Window Glaſs of various ſizes and dimenſions. Dec. 1.—eo6t

This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr YOUNG.

Auguſt 25.

For Londonderry,

The American Ship

BOSTON PACKET,

COPPERTHWAIT, Maſter,

NOW lying at Mifflin's Wharf, near Vine-ſtreet—Has elegant accommodations for paſſengers—will ſail, weather permitting, on or about the 10th inſt. having all her cargo engaged ready to go on board. For paſſage only, apply to the captain.

Smith & Ridgway,
No 4, North Water ſtreet, or to
Iſaac Harvey, Jun.
No. 5, South Water ſtreet.

December 1 §10t

For Amſterdam,

The Ship

EDWARD,

James Wickham, *Maſter,*

EXPECTED to ſail in a few days, having two thirds of her cargo already engaged, and nearly on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, at Hamilton's wharf, or to

John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

november 28. d8t

For Amſterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Maſter; WILL ſail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the ſaid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes, of a ſuperior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in caſes
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to ſail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP

WILIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Maſter.

THE ſhip is now taking on board her cargo, and will ſail in all next week. For freight or paſſage apply to the captain, or to

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

nov. 21. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Maſter.

A ſtrong good veſſel, about two hundred tons, to ſail with all convenient ſpeed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or paſſage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov. 8. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new veſſel, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to diſpoſe of,

A ſmall invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

For Hamburgh.

The Brig MARY,

PETER YORK, maſter,

Lying at Ruſſel's wharf, near Pine ſtreet, is now ready to take in a Cargo, and will ſail in ten days.

For Freight, or Paſſage, apply to

GURNEY & SMITH.

November 16. dtf

Wanted to Charter,

To one port in Hiſpaniola and back again,

A faſt ſailing Veſſel, of the burthen of 6 or 700 barrels. For terms, apply to BENJAMIN MORGAN, No. 170, South Front ſtreet, or to *ROBERT ANDREWS,*

nov. 10. § No. 86, South Wharves.

For Charter,

THE SHIP

John Bulkley,

Samuel Volans, *Maſter.*

THIS veſſel is built of live oak and cedar, of about 300 barrels burthen, and ready to receive on board a cargo.

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For Sale or Charter,

The faſt ſailing brig

TWO BROTHERS,

Lying at Gurling's wharf, an excellent ſingle deck'd veſſel, burthen about 1600 barrels—not twelve months old, and in compleat order. For terms apply to the maſter on board, or to

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

nov. d1w.

THE SHIP

COMMERCE,

Captain RICHARD WAISTCOAT,

From Liverpool is now diſcharging at Morris's wharf, near the Drawbridge, where owners of goods on freight, will pleaſe ſpeedily to ſend their permits. Said veſſel will directly after take in freight on very low terms for Boſton. Apply to the captain, or to

Iſaac Harvey, jun.
No. 5, South Water Street.

A few tons of ſtone, or ſand ballaſt wanted.—Apply as above.

november 27 §10t.

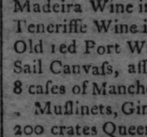
PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORES on Walnut ſtreet Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown
25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Quickſilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogſheads
Sail Canvaſs, aſſorted, No. 1 to 8
8 caſes of Manchеſter Goods, conſiſting of Dimities, Muſſinets, Ginghams, Thickſetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, aſſorted
Nails, aſſorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in caſks
A quantity of writing Slates, ſlate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter caſks Gun Powder

They have alſo for SALE or CHARTER,



The Ship

HAMBURG PACKET,

Burthen 320 tons, coppered to the bends, and completely fitted.

The ſhip MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good veſſel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for ſea in a few days.

The whole of the above veſſels to be ſeen at Walnut ſtreet Wharf. § *nov.* 10.

RUNDLE & LEECH,

Have juſt received, and have for Sale, at NO. 9, Walnut-ſtreet,

Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT
Do. beſt houſe COALS
Queens' WARE in caſes, aſſorted
Bourdeaux BRANDY of an excellent quality
Do. CLARET in caſes, do.

THEY HAVE ALSO

For SALE or CHARTER,

THE SHIP

PEGGY,

Burthen 225 tons, in excellent condition, and may be ſent to ſea with little expence or delay.

LIKEWISE,

THE BRIG

WILLIAM,

Burthen 201 tons,

november 16. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

Port and Madeira Wine,

Now Landing,

By ſhip Edward, from Madeira, and Betſey and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogſheads,

For ſale by

PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Ship

AMITY,

Four thouſand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 800 barrels, ready alſo to receive a cargo—and a quantity of

Jamaica Rum and Sugars,

Juſt landed from the above veſſels at South ſtreet wharf. co1m. Nov. 1.

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their ſtore to No. 54, *South Front-ſtreet*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of

European & Eaſt India Goods,

Many of which are juſt imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

Samuel Pleaſants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-ſtreet,

HAVE received a ſupply of Seaſonable GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, on reaſonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Landing this day,

From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

Library Company of Philadelphia.

THE Members of the Library Company of Philadelphia are hereby informed, that the Library will be open on Monday next, the 4th of December, for the reception and delivery of books. Thoſe who neglect to return the books, which had been taken out previous to the firſt of September laſt, in the courſe of the enſuing week, will be fined as the rules direct.

The Loganian Library

Will alſo be opened at the ſame time, for the like purpoſes.

N. B. A few copies of the catalogues of the books belonging to theſe inſtitutions may be had at the Library.

Z. POULSON, JUN. *Librarian.*

Library, november 20.

The City Dancing Aſſembly,

Will commence at O'ELLER'S HOTEL, on Thurſday December 7th.

Thomas M. Willing, James Gibſon, Henry Wikoff, Stephen Kingſton, William Read, Robert E. Griffith.

Managers.

nov. 29th. d8t

All Perſons

Having any demands againſt the Eſtete of the late Captain George Irwin, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January next enſuing and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Adminiſtratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,

Claret in hhds.

Ditto in caſes
Sauterne Wine in do.

For Sale, apply to

John Whiteſides & Co.
No. 138, Market-ſtreet.

Alſo, on hand,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few caſes of Claret, of a ſuperior quality.

november 29. §

IMPORTED

IN the ſhip Aurora, from Hamburgh, and for ſale by the Subſcriber.

Bed ticks, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4.
A quantity of Tapes, No. 13 and 25.
And on Hand,
German black Ribbon, No. 3 and 4.

George Pennock.

november 21 3aw2w

Landing,

From on board the ſhip Edward, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf,

London particular Madeira Wine,

of a ſuperior quality, For Sale by the ſubſcriber.

Robert Andrews.

november 3. eotf

Wanted, by a Gentleman in Virginia,

A diſcreet, ſenſible Matron,

aged about 45 or 50 years, qualified to teach young boys Writing, Arithmetic, Hiſtory and Geography—Alſo, to act in the capacity of Houſe Keeper.——For further information apply to the Printer. nov. 28—d1w

To Gentlemen who intend ſpending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The ſituation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27—dtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Paterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

FOR SALE,

A Team of five excellent Horſes,

with a Waggon and Gears. The Horſes are all young, ſtrong, true to the draught, and capable of hauling as great a weight as moſt in the country. The Waggon and Gears are ſtrong, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, Weſt Town, Cheſter county, or to

Thomas Fiſher,
No. 142, S. Second Street, Philadelphia

11 mo. 2, eod3w.

BEEF.

Prime Beef, fit for India voyages, for ſale by WILLIAM SHEAFF, No. 168, High-ſtreet.

Alſo, about fifteen hundred weight of Bees-Wax. dtf Nov. 25, 1797.

Samuel & Miers Fiſher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouſe, No. 27, Dock Street, a freſh aſſortment of Woolen and other goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have alſo for Sale,

Liſbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks.

Aſſorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

Erſkine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second ſtreet,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Cauſes and Conſequences of the preſent War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

DANCING.

MR. BYRNE,

OF the New Theatre, returns his ſincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen that honored him laſt ſeaſon—His Academy will open 2d December, at O'Ellers's, Tueſday and Saturday mornings from eleven to two for young Ladies, attended by Mrs. BYRNE; on the ſame days in the afternoon from three till ſix for young Gentlemen; and in the evenings of Thurſdays and Saturdays, from ſix till nine for Gentlemen. Pleaſe to apply at the Academy, at the hours of tuition.

Mr. BYRNE's firſt Ball will be on Tueſday, 12th December, and continue once a fortnight throughout the ſeaſon. December 1—ſ&m3

BUSH-HILL,

December 1, 1797.

THE partnerſhip between us, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent.

William Bates,
3t *William Darley.*

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

One hunared and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongſt which are,

Gurrahs, Baftas, Guzzenahs, Guzzies, Blue Cloths, Palampoors, Mamoodies, Sannas, Tanda Coſſaes, Emerjos, Calico's, Romall Handkerchiefs.

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

To be Sold,

A Bill on Richmond,

Payable at ſight. Inquire at this office.

Dec. 1. 2t

The Subſcriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the ſame having been loſt. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

To be ſold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance, ſtand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

MRS. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that ſhe propoſes having Four CONCERTS and BALLS during the winter.

Six Dollars each Subſcriber, for one Ticket of admittance during the ſeaſon.

No Subſcribers Tickets transferrable.

Two Dollars a ſingle Ticket.

The Concert to begin at half paſt ſix, and the Band to attend for the Ball at eight—the expence of which Mrs. GRATTAN engages to diſcharge.

The Concerts will begin as ſoon as the Band arrives from New York.

☞ Subſcriptions received, and Tickets delivered at No. 192, Market ſtreet.

november 29. §1w

Chocolate and Muſtard,

of a ſuperior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; Shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Liſbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.

Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c, for ſale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molaſſes
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogſhead of paint bruſhes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m.

Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo,

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookſeller,*

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

(Price, in boards 87 1-2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and Peſtilential diſeaſes; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

To be Sold,

A Valuable Plantation,

OF upwards of One Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, in a healthy ſituation, about ſeven miles from this City; the buildings may be made to accommodate a large family, at a moderate expenſe, and poſſeſſion had in a few weeks. Part of the purchaſe-money being paid, a reaſonable credit will be allowed for the remainder.

Enquire of the Printer.

november 3 mwſ

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER* 2.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the Memorial of the Quakers.

THURSDAY—NOVEMBER 30.

The memorial having been read by the clerk.

Mr. GALLATIN moved that it be read a second time.

Mr. HARPER hoped not. This was not the first, second or third time that the house had been troubled with similar applications, which had a tendency to stir up a class of persons to inflict calamities which would be of greater consequence than any evils which were at present suffered; and this, and every other legislature ought to set their faces against remonstrances complaining of what it was utterly impossible to alter.

Mr. THATCHER hoped the petition would have a second reading, and be committed. It appeared to him that this would be a regular way of getting rid of the difficulty which was apprehended. The gentleman just set down said, that this was not the first, second or third time that the house had been troubled with similar petitions. This he said, was natuaal. If any number of persons considered themselves aggrieved, it was not likely they should leave off petitioning, until the house should act upon their petition. He thought this was the way that they ought to do. If the Quakers thought themselves aggrieved, it was their duty to present their petition, not only three five or seven times, but seventy times, until it was attended to. Gentlemen, therefore, who wished not to be troubled again, ought to be in favour of a second reading and reference. At present they did not know what the particular grievance complained of was, nor whether it could or could not be remedied. He believed that one of the subjects of complaint had a reference to a matcomplained of in a memorial presented at the last session, respecting some dark complexioned citizens of North-Carolina, who were injured by the operation of an act of the United States, called the Fugitive Act; but as it was the wish of the house not to enter upon any business of a private nature at that time, the petition was ordered to lie on the table. It appeared, therefore, highly proper that this petition be referred, as was customary, to a committee, that this grievance might be remedied.

Mr. LYON said, it appeared to him that the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) had not attended to the subject matter of the petition, or he would not have objected to its being read a second time. There was a grievance complained of, which certainly ought to be remedied, viz. that a certain number of black persons who had been set at liberty by their masters, were now held in slavery contrary to their right. He thought this ought to be enquired into.

Mr. RUTLEDGE should not be opposed to the second reading and reference of this memorial, if he thought the strong censure they deserved, would be the report of a committee. The censure, he thought this body of men ought to have; a set of men who attempt to seduce the servants of gentlemen, travelling to the seat of government, who were incessantly importuning Congress to interfere in a business with which the constitution had said they had no concern. If he was sure this conduct would be reprobated, he would chearfully vote for a reference of the present petition; but not believing this would be the case, he should be for its lying *on the table*, or *under the table*, that they might not only have done with the business for to-day, but finally. At a time when some nations were witnesses of the most barbarous and horrid scenes, these petitioners were endeavouring to incite a class of persons to the commission of similar enormities. He thought the matter of the greatest importance, and that the reference ought by no means to be made. A gentleman before him (Mr. Lyon) had said, that they had certainly something to do with the detention of free men in slavery. If the fact were as stated (which he doubted) redress ought to be sought by means of a court of justice, and not by petitioning that house.

Mr. SWANWICK was sorry to see so much heat produced by the introduction of this petition. He himself could see no reason why the petition should not be dealt with in the ordinary way. If the petitioners asked for any thing which it was not in the power of the house to grant, it would be of course refused; but this was no reason why their petition should not be treated with ordinary respect. In this memorial, he said sundry things were complained of; not only slavery, but several other grievances. For instance, play-houses were complained of, whether justly or not, he was not about to decide. With respect to the grievance mentioned in N. Carolina, something, perhaps might be done to remedy it, without affecting the property which the gentlemen seemed so much alarmed about. He could not suppose there was a disposition in the house to violate the property of any man; there was certainly as strong a disposition in the middle states as in the southern, to hold inviolable the right of property; nor could he see any reasonable ground for throwing this petition *under the table*. If these people were wrong in their understanding of this subject, it would be best to appoint a committee to set them right. He was sorry to hear gentlemen charge so respectable a body of men in that house of attempting to seduce and debauch their servants, for if this were the case, redress could doubtless be had in a court of justice. The uncommon warmth which was shewn on the occasion would lead persons to suppose that gentlemen were afraid of having the matter looked into, as this was generally the temper resorted to when argument was wanting. He hoped the memorial would be dealt with in the usual way.

Mr. GALLATIN said, it was the practice of the House, whenever a memorial was presented, to have it read a first and second time, and then to commit it, unless it were expressed in such indecent terms as to induce the house to reject it, or upon a subject upon which petitions had been lately rejected by a large majority of the house. In no other case were petitions rejected without examination and without discussion. He said without examination and without discussion, because it was impossible, upon a single reading of a petition, to be able to form a sound judgment upon it. Indeed, seeing the way in which the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Rutledge) had treated the subject, no cool examination could be expected at present; in the moment of passion it would be best not to decide, but to send the petition to a committee. What were the objections to this mode of proceeding? It was that the subject would shake a certain kind of property. How so? A petition that reminds us of the fate of certain blacks in this country; which did not refer to slaves, but to free men. This petition was to shake property! In the same manner it might be said, that the law of Pennsylvania for the gradual abolition of slavery, had also a tendency to destroy that property; or that the legislative decision of the state of Massachusetts that there shall be no slave under their government, would have that effect. But it was said, the characters of the petitioners was such as they ought to brand with the mark of disapprobation. In support of this charge, it was alledged that they were not satisfied with petitioning, but that they attempted to debauch and seduce servants to *rob* gentlemen of their property.—He did not know to what the gentleman who made this assertion alluded; but he believed, if the matter were fairly stated, whatever may have been done in the state of Pennsylvania, has been no more than an endeavour to carry into full effect the laws of the state, which say, "that all men are free when they set their foot within the state," excepting only the servants of members of Congress. As to the moral character of this body of people, though a number of their principles were different from those which he professed, he believed it could not be said with truth, that they were friends to any kind of disorder, and he was surprized to hear gentlemen suppose they could or would do any thing which would throw into disorder any part of the union. On the contrary, he believed them to be good friends of order. Mr. G. said, he wished to have avoided a discussion of the merits of the memorial; but when they were told it was improper to do any thing on the subject, it became necessary. He knew it was in their power to do something. They might lay a duty of ten dollars a head on the importation of slaves; he knew a memorial had been presented at a former session respecting the kidnapping of negroes, which had been favorably reported upon.—Finally, the present memorial did not apply only to the blacks, but to other objects. With respect to plays, they had a motion last session before them for laying a tax upon them, which had a reference to the subject. By committing this memorial, they should give no decision. If the committee reported they could do nothing in the business, and the house agreed to the report, the matter would be closed in a much more respectful way than by throwing the petition *under the table*.

Mr. SEWALL said, the gentleman last up had stated two cases in which petitions had been rejected, without a commitment. He might have added a third more applicable to the present memorial. This was, when a petition was upon matter over which this house had no cognizance, especially if it were of such a nature as to excite disagreeable sensations in one part of the house, who were concerned in property which was already held under circumstances sufficiently disagreeable. In such cases, they ought at once to reject the memorial, as it would be mispending time to commit it. If, for instance, a petition should be presented complaining that a person had refused to discharge an obligation to another. It would be at once acknowledged that the house could not enforce the obligation, but application must be made to a court of justice. So in this case, the petitioners complain of a law of North Carolina. This house, he said, could not change that law. If any thing was done there contrary to right, the court of that state, as well as those of the United States, were open to afford redress. It was their business, and not the business of that house. They did come there to act upon subjects agreeable to their feelings, but upon such as the constitution had placed in their hands. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had said they might impose a tax of ten dollars upon the importation of every slave. Would this, he asked, relieve the petitioners? No. If they could prevent the kidnapping of negroes. it was well; but nothing was aimed at of this sort in the petition. He recollected a former instance of this kind, but the issue of the business shewed that nothing could be done without injuring the public more than individuals would be benefitted. The petition alluded to Stage Plays. With what view? To raise revenue? No; but to a correction of them with respect to morals. It was not within their province to do this, but under the power of the state governments. If they were taken up for the state of revenue, they stid not come within the purview of this petition, but of the committee of ways and means. Upon the whole, as he considered this a dangerous business, and that they could do nothing to gratify the feelings of the petitioners, he would not wish to treat the application with contempt, but let it lie on the table.

Mr. MACON said, there was not a gentleman in North-Carolina who did not wish there were no blacks in the country. It was a misfortune; he considered it a *curse*; but there was no way of getting rid of them. Instead of peace-makers, he looked upon the Quakers as *war-makers*, as they were continually endeavouring in the southern states to stir up insurrections amongst the negroes. It was unconstitutional, he said, in these men to desire the house to do what they had no power to do; as well might they ask the President of the United States to come and take the Speaker's chair. There was a law in North-Carolina, he said, which forbade any person from holding either a black or white person as a slave after he had been set at liberty. The 134 negroes alluded to in the petition, he knew nothing of. In the war, he said, the Quakers in their state were generally tories; they began to set free their negroes, when the state passed a law that they should not set them free. If these people were dissatisfied with the law, they had nothing to do, but transport their negroes into Pennsylvania, where the gentleman from that state had told them, they would be immediately free.—This subject had been already before the house, but they declined doing any thing in it. It was extraordinary that these people should come, session after session, with their petitions on this subject. They had put playhouses into their memorial; but they had nothing to do with them. In this state, he believed, the legislature had passed a law authorizing them. It was altogether a matter of state policy. The whole petition was indeed, unnecessary. The only object seemed to be to sow dissention. A petition could not come there touching any subject on which they had power to act, which he should not be in favour of committing; but this thing being wrong in itself it was needless to commit it, as no single purpose could be answered by it.

Mr. ALLEN was in favour of a second reading and committal. He did not know that no good could arise from such a proceeding. He wished time to consider the matter. He had another reason against getting rid of this business. When the debate upon this question came to be faithfully reported, it might be said that the Society of Quakers had been found guilty of such foul conduct, that their petition to the house had been *thrown under the table*. Another reason. Last summer, along with other strangers, he went to see the new gaol of this city, where he was shewn a man who had been a manumitted slave; but after being free twenty years, he was apprehended under the fugitive law, and was there imprisoned. If this were so, it was necessary that this law should be revised. He hoped, therefore, the petition might be committed, and that this evil might be remedied. At all events, he trusted the petition would not be rejected, as it would be highly disrepectful to a society of men revered by every man, who set value upon virtue and integrity.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said, if he could believe that the persons who presented this petition were of the description which they had been represented; that they endeavoured to raise insurrections in one part of the country, and practised robbery in another, he should not be inclined to pay much respect to them. But he did not believe these charges; he believed them indiscriminately made and unfounded. It was possible that a member of this community, as well as of any other, might be of this description; but as against the body, he knew the charges were unworthily made. He was acquainted with many of these persons in those states where they were most numerous, and he was certain they did not deserve the character given them. Therefore, as the matter respected the petitioners, the petition ought not to be *thrown under the table*. Let us now, said he, examine the request, and see whether it be so improper and impracticable, as to make us say, on its first reading, we have heard enough. Why do they ask? They say a certain number of citizens are deprived of what belongs to them; and can we say we will not grant relief? No, said he, we cannot, before the business is enquired into, as it would be acting unlike the legislature of a great nation. If they said this application was so improper as not to be committed, what did they say to their predecessors who sat in that house a few months ago, who not only received an application of a similar kind, but a committee reported in its favour. They said, universal emancipation is not in our power; but the evil is one for which a partial remedy may be provided. The want of time only prevented its being acted upon. This was an object upon which they might at least debate; he could not say whether they could afford a remedy, or not. His own impressions were they could not; but he would not say they never could. He did not think he should do the duty which he was sent there to do, by saying so; which was to follow the dictates of a sober judgment, after facts were fairly and fully stated. He thought it best to follow the usual course, by appointing a committee, who would examine the matter, and report what was best to be done, which the house could agree to, or not, as they thought proper. He thought it would be for the advantage of those states most interested in the question, that it should be fully discussed and dispassionately decided upon; for so long as the petitions of these persons were neglected, or treated with contempt, so long would they conceive they were unjustly treated, and continue their applications for redress. Mr. L. said there were a number of general reflections contained in the memorial upon the growth of vice and immorality, to the suppression of which he did not see that the power of Congress extended. They particularly pointed at the establishment of play-houses; but it might be remarked, that these gentlemen, so averse to the establishment of play-houses, have not written their memorial without borrowing language from them, as they term the evils which they speak of *a terrible tragedy*.

Mr. ISAAC PARKER was of opinion with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) with respect to the disposal of petitions; but it appeared to him that the subject matter of all petitions should be within the view and authority of the house; if not, to refer them, would certainly be a waste of time. He had attended to the petition, and he did not think there was a single object upon which it was in their power to act. Nothing was prayed for. The petitioners speak of the slave trade and in general terms on the immorality of the times as injurious to the state of society, and wish some means may be taken to prevent the growth of them. To refer a petition of this sort, therefore, to a committee, could answer no purpose. He did not think they were more obliged to take up the business, than if they had read the address in a news-paper.

Mr. BAYARD said, it might be imagined, from the anxiety and warmth of gentlemen, that the question before them was, whether slavery should or should not be abolished. The present was however very remote from such a question, as it was merely whether a memorial should be read a second time.—The contents of this memorial, he said, were right or wrong, reasonable or unreasonable; if right, it was proper it should go to a committee; and if wrong, if so clearly absurd as it had been represented, where would be the evil of a reference for a report thereon. He did not like things to be decided in the moment of passion, but from the fullest consideration. In some countries, they knew persons accused of crimes were condemned without a hearing: but there could be but one sentiment as to the injustice of such a proceeding. There could be no objection, therefore, upon general principles, to the reference of this petition. But it was said, it was not to be sent, because of the general habits of this society. He believed there was no body of men more respectable; they were obedient, and contributed chearfully to the support of government; and either politically, or civilly speaking, as few crimes could be imputed to that body as to any other.—This memorial, he said, had been treated as coming from an abolition society; it was a memorial of the general meeting of the people called Quakers; and if only out of respect to that body, it ought to be referred. But it was said, it did not contain matter upon which the house could act. Gentlemen seemed not to have attended to the subject matter of the petition. He did not believe that the house had the power to manumit slaves; but he believed there was not a word in the petition which had a reference to slavery. The petitioners state, indeed, that a number of negroes, not slaves (for negroes may be *free*) as having been taken again into slavery, after they had been freed by their masters. He wished to know whether the house had not jurisdiction over this matter? He was warranted by the constitution in saying they had; because that instrument says, that no state shall make ex post facto laws. It belonged to that house therefore, to see that the constitution was respected, as it could not be expected from the justice of the individual states, that they would repeal such laws. It rested, therefore, with the government of the United States to do it. Mr. B. read the clause of the constitution touching this matter, and concluded by reminding the house, that this was not an ultimate decision, but merely a reference.

Mr. JOSIAH PARKER said, he was always inclined to lend a favorable ear to petitioners of every kind; but when any memorial was presented to the house contrary to the nature of the government, he should consent to its lying on the table, or *under it*.—No one, he said, could say they had a right to legislate respecting the proceedings of any individual state; they, therefore, had no power to decide on the conduct of the citizens of N. Carolina in the matter complained of.—Petitions had frequently come from Quakers, and others, on this subject, whereas this government had nothing to do with negro slavery, except that they might lay a tax upon the importation of slaves. He recollected, when the subject was brought before the house in the first congress held at New-York, wishing to put a stop to the slave trade, as much as possible, being a friend to liberty, he took every step in his power, and brought forward a proposition for laying a tax of ten dollars upon every slave imported. It was not agreed to; but there was only one state (Georgia) in which the importation of slaves was admitted. Since the establishment of this government, Mr. P. said, the situation of slaves was much ameliorated, and any interference now might have the effect to make their masters more severe.—He knew of no part of the constitution which gave them power over horse racing and cock fighting; nor could they interfere with respect to play houses; and where they had no right to legislate, they had no right to speak at all. As the session had begun harmoniously, he hoped that harmony would not be broken in upon by such applications as the present. Mr. P. produced a precedent from the journals of 1792, where a memorial of Warner Mifflin, a Quaker, after being read, was ordered to lie on the table, and two days afterwards returned to the memorialist.

Mr. NICHOLAS felt as much as other gentlemen from the Southern States on the subject of the present petition, but his feelings did not produce the same effects. He was not afraid of an interference from the United States with their property, nor of any investigations or discussions respecting it. He believed it would be to the honor of the people holding property in Slaves, that the business should be looked into. He thought such an enquiry, would rather secure than injure their property. He did not think it was the interest of Slave-holders to cover improper practices. He was satisfied, that in the part of the country where he lived, there was no disposition to protect injuries—no disposition to reject an enquiry, or to refuse to understand a complaint. They had been told that the state of Negroes, whose cases were mentioned in the Memorial, might have been produced by the Fugitive Law; they had before heard that this law had operated mischieviously. It ought therefore to be enquired into. On enquiry Mr. N. said, it would not be found the fault of the Southern States, that Slavery was tolerated, but their *misfortune*; but to liberate their Slaves at once, would be to act like Madmen; it would be to injure all parts of the United States as well as those who possess Slaves. It was their duty, however to remedy evils; they were unfortunately placed in a situation which obliged them to hold Slaves, but they did not wish to extend the mischief. He should, indeed, be sorry, if his possessing property of this kind, obliged him to cover the violation of another man's right; if this were the case, he should think it necessary that his property should be taken from him. He did not think it necessary, and he doubted not, if a fair investigation took place, that this kind of property would be brought into the situation in which every man of sense would place it. He was firmly of an opinion, that to appear to be afraid of an enquiry would do more harm to his property, than a fair investigation. He trusted, therefore the Petition would be committed.

Mr. BLOUNT hoped this memorial would not be committed. As this was not the first time the Society of Quakers had come forward with Petitions to the House, seemingly with no other view than to fix an odium on the State of N. Carolina, he thought it his duty positively to contradict a fact stated in this memorial. It was stated that 134 persons set free from slavery in N. Carolina, had been since enslaved by cruel retrospective, or ex post facto laws; they alledged that certain members of their society had done what no person was permitted to do. Mr. B. read part of a law of N. Carolina, stating, "that no Negro or Mulatto Slave shall be set free, except for meritorious services, acknowledged by a licence of the Court; and when any person shall be set free contrary to this law, he may be seized and sold as a slave," &c. He also read a clause from another law passed afterwards, stating, that several persons having set at liberty their slaves contrary to law, and persons having taken up and sold them, are doubtful of their validity of the sale, and that this law is passed to do away all doubts of such validity. Mr. B. said, these extracts proved the assertion untrue.

Mr. GORDON lamented that this discussion had taken place, as it was certain that wherever interest is concerned, some degree of warmth will be produced; and when a petition was brought forward which might affect the property of many gentlemen in this house, and their constituents, it could not be expected they would hear it with the same calmness with persons wholly unconcerned about it. He said he had attended to every thing which had been said upon the occasion. All that had been advanced in favor of the second reading of the petition, was, the respectability of the persons presenting it, the opinion that would be entertained of the petitioners if their petition was not referred, and the merits of the petition itself. With respect to the persons of the petitioners, he felt inclined to do them every justice; but he did not think this any reason for acting upon their memorial, unless some good consequence could arise from it, any more than if they were the vilest persons on earth. As to the opinion that might be entertained out of doors, if the petition was not examined, he was not afraid that the citizens of the United States would believe the house could be so far lost to its duty as not to look into a question of this kind, but that it would be conceived, if rejected that they had nothing to do with it. The other reason, the only material one, was as to the merits of the petition. The gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard,) who had examined the business with much coolness and ability, had stated that a certain ex post facto law of N. Carolina had occasioned grievances. Admitting there was such a law, what could this house do? Could they pass a law declaring the law of N. Carolina null and void. There would be no utility in this; but if there was a law in N. Carolina that violated the constitution, there was a clear remedy in the law which organizes the judicial department of the United States, in which it is said, if any law of an individual State interferes with the law of the United States, a person has a right to take advantage of the law of the United States. There was no necessity, therefore, to call upon Congress for a remedy against this law. Indeed, he saw no thing in this Memorial which called for their interference, and he was therefore against a reference, as a farther discussion of it would only produce uneasiness in certain parts of the U. States, without producing any good.

Mr. RUTLEDGE observed, that notwithstanding all that had been said, considering the present extraordinary state of the West-India islands and of Europe, he should insist, that "*sufficient for the day is the evil thereof*;" and that they ought to shut their door against any thing which had a tendency to produce the like confusion in this country. If this were not done, the confidence of a great part of the Union in the general government would be weakened. In the southern states, where most of their property consisted of slaves, and where the rest was of no value without them, there was already a prejudice existing that the northern and eastern states were inimical to this kind of property, though they were bound by the constitution from an interference with it; but when they heard of the house giving countenance to a petition like the present, it would increase their uneasiness. He referred to what had fallen from the gentleman from Delaware, respecting ex post facto laws and thought a court of justice the proper tribunal to settle the business. Mr. R. said he was indisposed, notwithstanding the hiparegyrics which had been passed upon the body of Quakers, to withdraw the censures he had cast upon them. The gentleman from New-York had doubted the charges

which he had produced, and said such things could never be attempted by the body. It was true, they did not come in a body into his lodging to seduce his servant, but individuals did it. But why, he asked, do these men come here in a body? Because they believe that their presence will give more weight to their petition; so that they appeared in bodies, or as individuals, to answer their purposes. Gentlemen had charged the opposers of the petition with heat; he thought there was as much heat on one side as the other.

Mr. EDMUND did not believe there was any real ground of irritation in this question; as no gentleman could suppose, they were about to do any thing which was either unconstitutional, or which would affect their property. Whether the persons who presented the memorial are virtuous or vicious, was of no consequence, since justice was due to both classes of men. They had brought a petition before them, and they ought to consider it. It was addressed to their honesty or justice; if the facts were claims upon their honesty or justice, they should be attended to; and not only attended to, but if possible, relief granted.—It was stated, that there were a number of persons held in bondage who were justly entitled to liberty. This fact called for examination; and a question arose, if it were established, whether that house could afford redress. A gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Blount) had stated that the fact was not true; it was certainly therefore worth while to be enquired into. Another gentleman had said, if the fact were as stated, they had no power to act; and a third was of opinion that, by the constitution, redress might be afforded. This diversity of opinion shewed the necessity of an investigation of the subject, in order to determine the jurisdiction of the house. He wished it for another reason. It had been stated, that if this petition were attended to, it would open a door to faction and mischief. Can it have this effect? These people bring forward a petition stating a number of facts; they certainly do not come forward for the mere design of exciting disorder in any quarter. If the house say they will throw their petition *under the table*, would not such treatment give the factious some ground of clamour by which to sow dissention? But if, on the contrary, they coolly looked into the petition, and reported thereon, would it not stop the mouths of these people? It certainly would; since they could not then say common justice was refused to the petitioners. Again, having once investigated the subject fully, if petitions of a similar kind should hereafter come forward, it could be reasonably said, "this matter has already been taken up and fully decided upon, and, therefore, we will not again go into it." Until this was done, the factious would doubtless have cause of complaint.

Mr. BLOUNT said, several gentlemen who had spoken on this subject seemed to express themselves as if they believed there was no punishment for persons reducing to slavery persons who had been manumitted. He read an extract from a law passed in 1779, in N. Carolina, by which the punishment of death is awarded against such an offence.

Mr. MACON read the proceedings of the House on the petition respecting the kidnapping of Negroes, in order to shew that the Gentlemen from New-York (Mr. Livingston) had mis-stated issue of that business The last report on the subject was, that it would be best to leave the regulation of the business to the Legislatures of the several states. Mr. M. allowed that his reflection upon the whole body of Quakers was too general, and he had no hesitation in retracting it—but he believed a number of them were guilty of the charges brought against them by the gentlemen from S. Carolina.

Mr. THATCHER said, if, when the motion was first made he had been against it, from what had fallen from gentlemen on the subject, he should now vote in favor of it—for, notwithstanding they opposed the second reading of the petition, they were filing off in squads to read it, and ready to *fight* for a sight of it. He believed, therefore, they had some reasons for opposing the second reading, which did not appear. He referred to what had been said by the gentleman from N. Carolina, as to the fact stated in the petition, and said that notwithstanding the laws which he had read, the fact might be true—but that this very doubt about the fact was an additional reason for going into the enquiry. Gentlemen had said, however good and virtuous the petitioners might be, it ought to have no effect upon the petition—if this were true, he hoped when they were represented as the *worst of men*, that representation was not meant to influence their decision on the question. Mr. T. could not conceive for what purpose they were carried to Europe, to witness the scenes which had taken place there for the last ten years. Was this, he asked, the state of society here? If he tho't so—if it had the faintest resemblance of what was taking place there, he would fly from it to the uttermost parts of the earth, and there make his habitation. Mr. T. wishished an enquiry to take place—there was a part of the United States in which slavery was tolerated—some of the members from those parts thought it not right—there was other parts of the Union who disclaimed it. These two opposing principles were like two opposite powers in Mechanism, which produced rest—but the more frequently the subject was looked into, the more mitigated would be its effects,

Mr. BAYARD went into a justification of what he had before advanced with respect to its being within the jurisdiction of the house to afford a remedy with respect to the expost facto law complained of, and insisted that, without some such interference, persons might be in a situation in which they could get no redress. Mr. B. concluded by saying, that gentlemen knew little of human nature who thought to silence these petitioners by contemptuous treatment, and alluded to the indulgence which had been shewn them with respect to taking of oaths.

Mr. S. SMITH wished for an explanation on the subject of expost facto law. He thought the constitution of the United States could have no power over laws passed before it existed. He was of opinion this petition ought to be referred, as it was presented in a respectful form, and by a respectable body of men—a body of men so respectable that their *word* was equal to the *oath* of other men. He thought also, that a fair and candid decision would prevent future similar applications. Because some few men had attempted to delude the servants of gentlemen it ought not to be the ground of a reflection upon the whole body. The gentleman from Penesylvania had said that the manumission law of that state had done no harm to property of this kind—that he denied; he believed it had made many of the slaves in the neighboring states unhappy in their situations, and had given their masters considerable uneasiness.

Mr. VENABLE would not have risen, had it not been that he wished to correct a mistaken notion of *disrespect* that was attached to ordering a petition to lie upon the table. When a petition was received and read, and no matter found in it upon which the house could act, the proper mode of disposing of it was to order it to lie on the table where every member could have recourse to it, and could call it up whenever he pleased. This was not disrespectful, and it would give members a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with it than a second reading, which the gentleman from Massachusetts (notwithstanding his attempt at wit on the subject) knew was merely a matter of form, the first words only being repeated.—With respect to the society from whence the petition came, he respected them as much as any other society of the United States—but, if they presented a petition upon which the house could not act, he should be for its lying upon the table

Mr. GORDON defended what he had before asserted respecting the law organizing the judiciary system being equal to the redress of any grievance arising from a state law, in opposition to the gentleman from Delaware. He read the law at length.

The question was taken for a second reading of the petition, and carried, 53 votes being in the affirmative.

Mr. GALLATIN moved that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. COIT wished it to be referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the petition on the subject of kidnapping negroes, &c

Mr RUTLEDGE thought a select committee would best assuage plays, cock-fighting, horse-racing, and other evils, would, *of course*, be considered.

The question for reference to a select committee was put and carried, 59 members being in the affirmative.

Five members being agreed upon to form the committee, the speaker named Messrs. Sitgreaves, Nicholas, Dana, Schureman, and S. Smith, for the purpose. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

The members of the house were this day assembled as usual, when the clerk informed them that he had heard from a member of the senate that the speaker was indisposed, so much so, that he was not able to communicate his indisposition to the house in writing.

Mr. DENT said, this being the case, he should move that the order for this day be further postponed till Monday.

Which motion being agreed to, the clerk, on motion, adjourned the house till Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

PORTLAND, (Maine) Nov. 20.

Gorham, Nov. 1, 1797.

On the 24th ult. the independent company of cavalry, commanded by capt. Farnum, and the company of Foot, commanded by capt. Warren, met at Gorham corner for the purpose of drafting their quota of men, as directed by law. The generosity and patriotism however, of the soldiers, prevented the necessity.—Capt. Farnum's company unanimously did him and themselves the honor of turning out voluntarily; and a more than sufficient number of capt. Warren's company conducted in the same landable manner. With such a noble and spirited militia, what has our country to fear?

"Died at Freeport, the present week, three of the four amiable and promising children of Mr. Jacob White, viz. Polly, aged 18, Hannah, aged 17, and Jacob, aged 13 years, of a putrid sore throat. Also, Miss Lydia Small, of the same fatal disorder, aged 24 years."

HARRISBURGH, Nov. 22

On Saturday last, capt. Connelly's artillery company met at their usual place of parade in this town. The captain addressed the company in a style of real patriotism, in which he plainly evinced the necessity and virtue of supporting the rights and laws of our country in time of danger. In consequence, we hear, all the members present, except one, voluntarily offered themselves as a part of the quota to be furnished by this state.

CARLISLE, November 22.

On the 14th instant, arrived at the Barracks, at this place, a Company of Artillery under the command of Lieutenant Marschalk—on Thursday the whole of the troops about 100 in number marched from the barracks under the command of Lieut. John Steele, for Pittsburgh from whence it is expected they will descend the Ohio, for Natchez.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER* 2.

This day in the Supreme Court of Oyer and Terminer, sentence of death was pronounced by the Chief Justice on Owen O'Hara, convicted of wilful murder of the first degree.

In the case of *Bache* versus *Humphreys* for an assault and battery, the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of FIFTY DOLLARS AND COSTS.

Thursday a curious bet was determined, between two Butchers of High Street Market the one having undertook to carry the other on his back to Chester, a distance of fifteen miles, in thirteen hours and a half At six o'clock in the morning, the carrier with his burthan started from the Court House, accompanied by the umpires and a number of spectators, they stopped at Gray's Ferry a short time, and at Darby to breakfast which delayed them twenty minutes and arrived at Kerlin's in Chester at a quarter past one—having with ease compleated the journey in seven hours and fifteen minutes.—Besides the original bet, which was but fifty dollars, there were others depending to a considerable amount.

The carrier is a man of fifty two years of age and weight 126 pounds; the rider forty five and weighed 136.

They both returned to the city in the evening in good health and spirits seeminge very little fatigued.

Married, on Tuesday last, by the Right Reverned Dr. White, Doctor William Bache, to Miss Catharine Wistar, both of this city.

General Kosciusko, arrived in town on Wednesday from New Brunswick.

To the Printers of the Connecticut Courant.

GENTLEMEN,

No longer ago than when the United States were in a prosperous situation relative to foreign connections, it was predicted by the friends to government, that the prevalence of French liberty and equality-principles in this country, would prove its ruin. (This liberty and equality is better known *here*, by either of the terms, "jacobinism," "democracy," or "anarchy.") At that period, many good people, but such as were not the most sagacious, were disposed to treat *these* predictions as chimerical—or, at the worst, if they were ever to be verified, it would not be in their day—but at some very remote period. The sound of *liberty* carried with it a force, like that of the Basilisk, capable of charming dulness to admiration, and the ear of rational moderation, to the extreme of political enthusiasm These people having enjoyed so great prosperity under that liberty which the *federal constitution guarantees* to them, and not having attended to the wide difference which exists between the vaunted French liberty, and the liberty of the United States, they have greedily swallowed the sound for the reality, and, perhaps, have entertained a jealousy of all those whose views of the subject were not correspondent with their own.—Hence they have listened, with perfect credulity, to the vociferous declamations of ambitious demagogues—have given full faith to all *their* assertions—have been thus induced to believe that *they* were the only *true patriots*—that the federal part of the inhabitants of the United States were British agents—aristocrats—friends to monarchy—enemies of the "people"—and combining in their characters every thing which is odious in society, and hostile to a republican government: while *they themselves* were immaculate, & but one degree short of angelic perfection. This facility of being imposed upon by such designing men, has its origin among that class of people of which I am speaking, in their virtuous attachment to real liberty—in their *want of reflection* until others excite it—in their jealousy for their own rights, which is always ready to follow any direction that is given it—and in an honest zeal for others, that they may enjoy the same blessings which are enjoyed by themselves. For a time this description of people will be born away with the ardency of their feelings. But when their zeal has had time to cool—and reflection begins to resume its power, they will discover their error, and gradually settle down into the right way; regretting their precipitate folly, and rejoicing at their escape—if they are fortunate enough to escape. They will then doubly execrate the persons who have given them the alarm, and their confidence becomes more firmly riveted in those who were once the odious objects of their distrust.—They act just like the people of an honest neighbourhood, who, when they hear a false alarm of fire, hastily seek for the building which is endangered, that they may aid their brethren in distress; but when they find that no fire has been kindled, and that the alarm was a false one, their anxiety to relieve their distressed neighbour, becomes instantly converted into a spirit of vengeance toward the person who had thus imposed upon their quietude.

The United States contain many people of this description, and, unfortunately, they also contain many designing men, who have been long imposing upon them. They have cried fire—and the people have run—but, thank God, they have at length, found that no fire was kindled, except that which was kindled by those who gave the alarm. And since it has become apparent, that these men, *who called themselves* the "men of the people"—republicans—democrats—patriots—the friends of liberty and France—who, on the contrary have been using every artifice which interest could prompt to, and ingenuity suggest, to enlist the people's zeal on their side—to make them jealous and distrustful of their chosen rulers—and, in fair words, so to blind them, that they themselves may ride them up to the summit of what their real object is—that it is not, *in truth*, any regard for the interests of their fellow-citizens which has actuated them—that it is not any real love for liberty, any further than these objects may become instrumental in effecting their own political purposes; the people, who once placed confidence in them, are beginning to forsake them—they are dropping from them one after another, until, eventually they will be left destitute of any support, but that which arises from an agreement among themselves, "mutually to support each other."

In Connecticut this is already true to a great degree. The support lately given to democracy, by the freemen, was comparatively small; and, if they continue to exercise that wisdom in future, which they lately evinced, it will shortly become extinct. The same is beginning to be the case throughout New-England. Democratic Governors, dying, resigning, or neglected by the freemen, are replaced by federal men; jacobin senators, are omitted for men of opposite principles—and, at the last election of representatives in Congress, we saw many new members returned, which threw a majority into the Governmental scale.

Although the country has suffered much in consequence of the artifice and intrigues of the self-proclaimed "patriots;" and although the predictions of ruin which were noticed in the beginning of this paper were near to being verified; yet the people have gotten their eyes opened to the danger, and they will yet save their government and country.

Many particulars have conspired to enlighten the people. They have seen the inconsistency of the professions and characters of the French politicians in the United States. They have seen how false and perfidious the French have been to *our* government—how false and perfidious they have been to other governments—that while they have been *professedly* fighting for liberty, they have *in truth* been fighting for conquest and plunder. They have seen the duplicity of Thomas Jefferson, who is at the head of democracy in the United States; and they have observed how perfectly the conduct of the other French partizans has tallied with his. They have seen many of the same class of men enlisted on board of French privateers, to capture and condemn American vessels and property. The people of the United States have had time to see the conduct of Santhonax—of the Spanish minister—of Victor Hugues—and of those persons in this country, who have been loud in their praise. Judging, *for themselves*, of the merits of such people, and finding them far removed from honor or integrity, they naturally concluded that those who approve of their conduct, whether in this country or in another, must be of a similar character, alike destitute of honour or integrity. The conversation between General Toussaint, and Santhonax, and the Secretary's refutation of the Spanish minister's charges against our government, will not soon be forgotten. They are referred to the true source—French perfidy—and this, in the stile of our "patriots," is "disinterested friendship.—That friendship which should render the two republics inseparable. But the picture of France is too horrid to ever, permanently charm the feelings of any but true democrts or jacobins; and wherever there is a thorough bred jacobin, there, (mark it my fellow-citizens) there is at heart, a genuine tyrant. And, generally, this is comparatively but a small blemish in his character. The word democrat, in modern phrase, denotes every thing that is inimical to the governments both of God and men. I submit the question to your readers, if this assertion does not accord with their own knowledge. And such, gentlemen, are the men, of all the men in the world, who have been deemed, *by many in this country*, worthy to be entrusted with our dearest rights; worthy of our unlimited confidence! Why? The only answer which I know is, because *they themselves say so.*

Such men have long strove, and striven hard, to throw this country into such a situation with respect to France, as that they might themselves engage in the business of privateering; either upon the property of our enemies, provided they could get us connected in the war with France—or upon our own property, if the French were disposed to treat us in an unfriendly manner. In either case, the wishes of the "patriots" are gratified; but, unfortunately for my fellow-citizens, the latter is the case; and it has been induced, principally, by the influence and falsehood of our "patriots." Instead of *patriots* we now behold them *picaroons*. Instead of honest Americans, they have become pirates upon American property. Since the mask is rent asunder, instead of that sincere wish to uphold our own government, which they have incessantly proclaimed, we see them treacherously practising, by every wicked artifice, to destroy it—to render it subordinate to the promotion of self-interest, and deeming the immolation of their own nation's liberty, prosperity, and peace, but a small sacrifice, when held in competition with personal emolument.

Such, gentlemen, is the real character of "democrats"—a character which cannot be too much detested—a character which the freedom of the United States will shun as they would shun pestilential contagion, if they intend to preserve the blessings which they now enjoy.

Perhaps a more favorable time than the present, cannot be improved to impress this sentiment strongly upon the minds of the freemen of Connecticut. In a short time they are to vote for six new candidates for congress nomination. Perhaps, as the last effort of jacobinism in this state, the French partizans here, will, like antichrist just before his destruction, make a desperate struggle to support their sinking interest. What direction that effort will take, it may be difficult to conjecture. Perhaps it will consist in supporting characters for the nomination, which will never become popular, or such as could not go to congress if they were chosen; and thus leave the way more clear for the speedy promotion of any suspicious person who may at present be a candidate. But the freemen of Connecticut, I think, have gotten their eyes so well opened with regard to persons of doubtful politics, that they will be very cautious how they fall in with such a plan. They will bring forward other men whose known integrity is worthy of trust, and whose unvarying attachment to the federal government is evinced by their *actions*, and not solely by *their own declarations*, furnishes indisputable evidence, that they will not desert the standard of their country, nor sacrifice the interests of their own nation, to foreigners. Such and such only, ought to be our candidates, and such, I trust in God, they will be, if the free electors of Connecticut consult their own interest. Such men exist among us, and the sagacity of the freemen will find them out.

GUSTAVUS.

New-London County, Nov.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Ship Voltaire, Bowen,	*Hamburgh*
Favourite, Thompson,	*Ditto*
Brig Clarissa, Browton,	*Amsterdam*
Charlotte, Penrose,	*Havanna*
Betsey, Forrest,	*Aux Cayes*
Pilgrim, Pease,	*Cayenne*
Packet, Strong,	*Charleston*
William, Rathbone,	*R. Island*
Sch'r Ranger, Shaw,	*Jacqme*
Kitty, Green,	*Cape Francois*
Fanny Bridger, Dunn,	*New-York*
Sloop Mill River, Shockly,	*N. Providence*
Nancy, Waglam,	*New-York*
Freedom, Storer,	*Woodbridg*
Sally, White,	*Norfolk*

The ship Fair American, capt. Tredwell, last from Plymouth (Eng.) for Philadelphia, was spoke last Monday off Cape Henry, all well.

The above vessel sailed from London September 22.

NORFOLK Nov. 20.

Saturday morning arrived here ship Robt, and Betsey, Capt. Nimo, of Richmond; she was bound to Philadelphia from Bristol (England) which place she left the 26th Sept. and put in here through distress of weather. Brings no news—In the British channel the Roba and Betsey was boarded by a French privateer after a chase about 75 hours; but on capt. Nimo's paying eight guineas for the shot that brought him to, and giving them some provision which, they said, they stood much in want of, he was allowed to proceed.

November 25.

On Wednesday arrived in town admiral Vandeput; and yesterday. M. R. Liston, his Britannic majesty's minister to the United States, on a visit to col. Hamilton.

Positively the Last Night.

At O'Ellers's Room,

On SATURDAY EVENING, December 2,

Messrs. CHALMERS & WILLIAMSON,

Will present the citizens with a new species of entertainment, called

The Tablet,

Or, JUST IN TIME.

Readings, Recitations, and Songs, in 3 parts.

PART I.

Overture—Grand Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
Address—Mr. Chalmers.
Song—Bachelor's Hall, Mr. Williamson.
Collins's Ode to Music, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—Paddy O'Blarney, Mr. Williamson.

PART II.

Sonata—Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
Spirit of Contradiction, a Comic Tale, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—Ellen; or the Richmond Primrose Girl, Mr. Williamson.
Spouting Club, and Dialogue between Garrick and a London Taylor, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—The Cottage in the Grove, Mr. Williamson.

PART III.

Pot Pouri—Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
The Chace of the Hare, and Advice to the Ladies, from Somerville and Thompson, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—The Hare Hunt, or Virtue and Merit Mr. Williamson.
A paraphrase on Shakspeare's Seven Ages, recitation, Mr Chalmers.
Song—Nancy; or, The Sailor's Journal, Mr. Williamson.
Tom King, or Monsieur Tonson, a Comic Tale, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—The Hobbies, Mr. Williamson.

☞ Price of admission One Dollar.—Tickets to be had at the bar of the hotel, at Carr's Musical Repository, and at Carey's Book-store, Market street.

To begin at half past six o'clock precisely.

Particular attention will be paid to keep the room warm.

December 1

The City Dancing Assembly,

Is unavoidably postponed till the 14th inst.

Dec. 2.

LOST,

YESTERDAY in Market, Chesnut, South Second, Third, or Dock street, a small Oval Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 2 Bank Notes of Five Dollars each, and one of Ten Dollars. A Letter, a paper, the contents of which are not recollected. Whoever will deliver it, with its contents to Mr. James O'Ellers, at his Hotel, shall receive Five Dollars Reward.

Dec. 2 *1t.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Boy,

About fifteen years of age, has seven years yet to serve; he is an excellent house servant, active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer.

December 2. d2w

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine acres of LAND in Green county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the Waters of Fish and Wheeling Creek, and ten Mile Run. These lands are fertile, well timbered and abound in coal; they were sold ten years ago for 5s per acre, patented early in 1787, except 3,700, which were patented in 1792; the greatest part of them were surveyed in 1783.

This tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage—about 19 miles from the town of Washington, and from 14 to 16 from the villages of Greensburgh and Wheeling. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 1. 1gtawtJ.

NEW THEATRE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Entertainments will commence for the season, on MONDAY Evening next, 4th December.

☞ Particulars will be expressed in future advertisements.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

December 1.

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Higheross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2awtw

FOR SALE—by the SUBSCRIBERS,

An elegant assortment of Madrass HANDKERCHIEFS, by the bale.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

nov 21. § Penn-street.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira Wine, first quality, in pipes

Madeira Wine, New-York quality, in pipes

Lisbon WINE, in pipes

CLOVES and NUTMEGS } of the latest importation, in boxes

Spanish Wool, in Bales, suitable for Hatters.

Willings & Francis,

Penn-street, No. 21.

Nov. 1. w&stf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities & prices

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzy do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hhkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Scoty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR

90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open and exposed to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth street. *nov.* 10.

LANDING,

From on board the ship Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the best clean Russia HEMP

60 casks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street.

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 31. d

Just arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street,

642 hogsheads, 82 tierces, 523 barrels, 646 bags } Prime Coffee

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 28. §

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed

250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality

9 do. Surat, do do

A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales

Bourbon Indigo of the first quality

High proof Jamaica spirits

Old London particular Madeira wine, do. market do } In pipes & qr. casks.

New England rum in hogsheads

Genuine Holland Gin in pipes

Claret in cases

Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil

Prime Boston beef

Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels

Do. Herring in do do

Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare

New-England tow linen

A few tons of Russia cordage

Russia feather beds

Clover and Timothy seed in casks

Long whale-bone

No 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck

A few chests first quality Hyson tea

Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and

An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.

About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)

80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags

10 legures of old Arrack

Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.

209 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and

170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has experienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school will be open'd on Wednesday the 23d instant, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

☞ Practising Balls will commence on Tuesday, 6th December, and be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

Nov. 17. 2awtf.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

All Persons who are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, sen. of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, will please to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers.

William Heysham,
Robert Heysham.
Francis Bowes Sayre, } Executors.

november 6. 2aw4w

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 88, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th mo 24 3tawtf

DANCING.

MR. FRANCIS,

OF the New Theatre, respectfully informs the public, that he no longer means to continue his Dancing School in conjunction with Mr. Byrne, but will open it separately early in December, and hopes still to receive the accustomed patronage with which he has been honored, and which it will be his constant endeavor to deserve.

Private parties may be instructed at his own house, No. 70, north Eighth street.

november 29. eotf

Wants a place,

AS a Wet Nurse, a young woman, who can be well recommended. Inquire in Eleventh street, near Race-street. *nov.* 27.

*eodiw

A Journeyman Hair-Dresser,

WHO is sober and steady, and understands his business, may have immediate employment, on application to GEORGE ABBOTT, No. 9, Chesnut-street. *nov.* 27.

eodiw.

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old

White Graves Wine in casks

Ticklenburgs

Russia Sail Cloths

Ravens Duck

Bag Linen

Hessians

Diaper and Table Cloth

Empty bags

Common German Cloth

An assortment of black coloured Ribbons

Fine German Laces

About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp

Clover Seed

Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use

Window Glass Aug. 29—2aw

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, are informed that according to the statute of Incorporation a general Election for twenty five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the first day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the Eleventh section of the Bye Laws the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general Meeting at the same place on Tuesday the second day of January next at five o'clock in the Evening.

By order of the Board of directors,

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Second fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an Election may always be re-elected.

Philadelphia, nov. 18. 1797. ftE

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCI,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

november, 23. tuth&stm.

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m *nov.* 15.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

White Plattillas

Brown Hollands

White Sheetings

Dowlasses

Silesia bordered Handkerchiefs

Striped Siamouses

Black Ribbons, No. 3 and 4

Glass Tumblers, and Looking Glasses, in in cases, &c. &c.

George Pennock.

november 6. eod3w

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, Rand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. §1wfmwstf

To the Inhabitants of the United States.

SINCE the knowledge of medicine, none has ever proved so astonishingly efficacious, so universally esteemed, or to which the afflicted with Rheumatisms, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Sprains, Bruises and Chilblains, may look for relief with so much confidence, as

Whitehead's essence of Mustard.

This extraordinary Medicine very soon affords the wished for relief, "even to the aged in cases the most desperate." For these substantial reasons it is patronised by all ranks of people in England.

From the great number of communications constantly received by Mr. JOHNSTON, he is under the necessity (in laying them before the WORLD) of abridging their contents; the following letters (although curtailed) are so very important, and the signatures so very respectable, that he conceives he should be doing injustice to *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*, were he to withhold them from public inspection.

—

Letter from Mrs. Mills, Housekeeper to the Duke of Cumberland.

Sir, Nov. 1, 1795.

A most inveterate Rheumatism and Lumbago (occasioned by laying in a damp bed, when at Brussels, in the suit of Her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Cumberland) has afflicted me eighteen years. I have employed the first medical gentlemen in London, and (although I derived no benefit) am bound to acknowledge my gratitude to several of the nobility, who knew my deplorable situation, and humanely sent me their physicians; I have also tried most advertised medicines. At length, sir, after eighteen years excruciating torture, a few bottles of your *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*, have, I thank God, restored me to the inestimable blessings of health and permanent ease.

Yours, much obliged,

No. 134, Jermyn-street, St. James's. S. MILLS.

—

Copy of a letter from G. Countess, esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship the Dedalus.

Sir, Spithead, Nov. 8, 1795.

As I expect to sail in a few days, I beg you will immediately forward me a dozen of *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*. It gives me considerable satisfaction to inform you, I have myself experienced its good effects, and have in several instances of Rheumatisms, Sprains, and Bruises, witnessed its astonishing efficacy. I think you would consult your own interest by appointing it to be sold at Portsmouth, and all other seaports; for you may rest assured, when this invaluable specific becomes generally known, not an Officer in His Majesty's Navy will go to sea without it.

Yours, &c.

G. COUNTESS.

—

Sir, Dec. 20, 1795.

A severe stroke of the Palsy, six months ago, deprived me of my speech, and the use of one side. In this desperate situation, *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard* was very strongly recommended, and, I thank God as successfully applied. By persevering in its use a short time, I was completely restored, and continue to enjoy the full and perfect use of my faculties, although near eighty years of age.

Yours, W. FRANCIS,

No. 14, Arabella-row, Pimlico.

*** Mr. Francis has held a public situation at the Guildhall in the city of Westminster, many years, and is well known to the generality of the respectable inhabitants.

—

Letter from A. McCan Esq. Capt. of the 60th regiment, dated Fort George, Guernsey,

Sir, Jan. 4, 1797

Upwards of five years past I have been afflicted with a most violent Rheumatic Affection in my head, which has baffled the skill of the most eminent Physicians; some months since I was induced to try your *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*. I am now happy to inform you, it has done me essential service, and I think it necessary to declare, no other medicine ever gave me the smallest degree of relief.

I am with regard, yours, &c. &c.

Capt. 60th Regt. A. McCAN.

—

August, 1795.

Mr. Middleton, of Chesterfield-street, St. Mary-le-bone was so severely afflicted with the Rheumatic Gout, as to be unable to move in my bed for six months; his limbs were enormously swelled, and at length from excessive pain became quite black. In this distressing situation he was induced to try your *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*; the effect far exceeded the most sanguine expectation, his pain was immediately alleviated, and his limbs returned to their natural colour; his appetite restored, and in a very short time he was enabled to leave his bed and walk with crutches; and by a few weeks perseverance, was completely restored to the full enjoyment of perfect health.

*** Mr. Middleton, with his son, repeatedly called as he got better, on Mr. Johnston, and declared that his life was utterly despaired of.

—

Respected Sir, Nov. 6. 1795.

Passing by a croud, in the fifth month of her pregnancy, my wife received a dreadful blow on her side, which apparently destroyed the life of the infant; after the most skilful advice, and trying various remedies for two months, she still found the symptoms increase to an alarming degree; spitting of blood—shortness of breath—and other disagreeable circumstances appeared from so violent a bruise, afforded only the fatal appearance of her speedy dissolution.——A friend to whom I related her sad case, having experienced great benefit from your *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*, kindly presented me with a bottle; to my unspeakable satisfaction, it speedily relieved her from pain; a second bottle has removed every disagreeable symptom, and with the most heartfelt gratitude I inform you, we have the happy prospect of her long continuing a living mother to our numerous family.

Yours, &c. T. HURLOCK.

Whitmore's-row, Haxton.

—

CHILBLAINS.

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard generally cures Chilblains and common Rheumatisms, on the first or second application, and often removes the most violent Sprains and Bruises, in two or three days.

Caution.—A Certificate is pasted on each bottle and box, and to prevent the danger of counterfeits, another certificate is also signed by G. Shaw & Co. of Philadelphia.

SHAW & Co. have also imported by the William Penn, a quantity of Gowland's Lotion for the face and skin—Balsam of Honey for coughs, asthmas and consumptions—Church's Cough Drops, and a variety of other Patent Medicines.

november 25. *s&w3t

LOST,

IN this City, on Sunday, 26th November, 1797, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 7 notes of hand to READ & PIERIE, as follows, viz.

John Duffield's, for 441 dollars, 73 cents.

William M'Laws	435	37
George W y's,	177	19
John Doaks,	11	90
Edward Clayton's,	60	
Do.	80	
Do.	27	

One 10 dollar Bank of Pennsylvania note—an order upon Walter Franklin, Esq. in favor of Charles Read, and sundry other papers that can be of no use but to the owners. Payment of the aforesaid notes of hand being stop'd, a reward of fifteen dollars shall be paid to the person or persons bringing said pocket book with the aforesaid contents to Read and Pierie, No. 65, Chesnut street and no questions asked.

november 27 *eod3t.

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

---

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in america.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash		20,000 dollars, 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

---

REMOVAL.

Maurice Moynihan,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store of China, Glass, Queens Ware, and Dry Goods, from No. 81 North Second, to No. 71 North Seventh Street, north east corner of Cherry Alley, where he solicits the favor of his former customers.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

november 2. d&f

Real Estate for Sale,

A PLANTATION, in a healthy and good situation on Chester Creek, in Middleton Township, Delaware County, containing 119½ acres, upwards of 50 acres of which are wood land, well timbered; the remainder plough land and watered meadow—of the latter, many more acres can be made at a small expence. There are on said premises, a good orchard of best grafted fruit, a house, with a spring near the door, a frame barn with stabling under, and a log tenement on one part of said place.——Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises by applying to WM. PENNELL, on said farm, and know the terms by applying to JONATHAN PENNELL, in the borough of Chester.

B november 21. 3t eod

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers in town and country, that their stores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the present appearance of the prevailing disorder have reason to hope, their friends may shortly come to the city with perfect safety. By several late arrivals, numbers have received fresh supplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co.	*P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co.	*Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith,	*George Dobson,*
Wiltberger and Smith,	*Thomas Ryerson,*
Alex Bissland and Co.	*T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co.	*John Smith and Co*
Owen & Jona. Jones,	*Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger,	*William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger,	*Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries,	*J. Miller, jun. and Co.*
Benjamin & J. Johnson.	

Oct. 14

POYNTELL'S

Paper Hangings Manufactory,

No. 70, Chesnut-street,

Where he has for Sale,

A VERY extensive stock, of every colour, and of the most approved patterns, suitable for every part of a house, with great variety of borders to suit.

—*ALSO*—

A handsome assortment of the most fashionable Silver Grounds London and Paris Papers, and very best plain Green and plain Blue,

With Pannel Papers and a rich variety of Borders.

November 1. eo6t

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp

2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11. Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy	Entitled to Drawback.
Irish market claret in cases	
Medoc wine, in do.	
Sauterne, do. do.	

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks

Rota do. do.

Pimento in bags

4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept 30, 1797. O 4—2aw6w

Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; M. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded the Editor.